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THE CYNTHIANA NEWS.

OPEN TO BOTH PARTIES—THE ORGAN OF NEITHER.

VOLUME 5.

CYNTHIANA, KY., THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1855.

NUMBER 26.

CONCEALED LOVE.

BY JAMES G. PEARSON.

She loved him, but he knew it not. Her heart secret hoarded as the miser doth His precious gold. Whene'er he looked aside, Her eyes were bent on his, and there reposed, Till a returning glance their radiance quenched In love-born tears, trembling beneath the veil Of each deep azure orb, cast down to earth. In quiet sadness. He was her heart's dear theme From matins to the vesper-chime; and night Brought to her couch the fancies of each day In dreams whose chaste and ever-new delights Melting in sorrows with the morrow's snow. Alas! it could not be that one so fair Should long endure such a load of misery. A twelve-month stole the roses from her cheek, And laid her in the narrow resting-place Where now she sleeps, untouched of every care, With wealth of bright flowers growing over her.

Resolutions Passed by the Democratic Convention.

WHEREAS, There have been started, and are now in existence throughout the land, secret political organizations, known as Know-Nothings, some of the members of which make open boasts of practicing all kinds of deception and fraud upon the two old political parties of the country, and especially of the Democratic party.

AND WHEREAS, The members of the above named secret conclave have made their boasts that they can have the sworn members of their clan in the conventions of the open political parties, and they cannot be known; therefore

RESOLVED, That as Democrats, openly, independently and boldly advocating Democratic principles, we seek no aid, affiliation, or coalition, with any secret political organization of any kind.

RESOLVED, 2. That it is the opinion of the convention that any man who could be so utterly depraved and base as to steal into and take part in the open deliberations and actions of a Democratic convention, whilst at the same moment he is bound to a secret political conclave by the most degrading oaths, is steeped so deep in political infamy, moral degradation and social corruption, as to be unworthy the association of honorable men.

The Platform Resolutions.

WHEREAS, The Democratic party of Kentucky have again assembled in convention to deliberate upon the condition of public affairs, and to present to the people Democratic candidates for State offices. It is eminently proper on this occasion that we again re-affirm our principles, and set forth boldly and fully the measures calculated to develop and carry out those principles; under this wise expansion and republican policy of the Democratic party the area of civil and religious liberty has been vastly extended, the constitution has been preserved, and the Union has prospered until it attracts the attention and commands the respect and admiration of the civilized world. The doctrines for which the Democratic party have so long contended have become the settled policy in its administration of its federal government, and its general acquiescence of the nation attracts their wisdom. But recently new and strange doctrines have arisen; political theories, utterly subversive of the cardinal principles of our government, sustained by a system of secret organizations, at war with the spirit and genius of our Constitution, are being earnestly pressed upon the public consideration, and demand at our hands a firm and determined opposition. We have again to assert at the ballot-box great truths which we supposed to be fundamental, and to battle against errors which we believed belonged to another age and were forever at rest.

RESOLVED, 1. That we re-affirm the doctrines set forth by the Democratic National Convention, held at Baltimore in 1848 and 1852.

2. That the democracy of Kentucky still cling with unfaltering devotion to the great principles of civilized and religious liberty, which have been transmitted to us from the fathers of the Republic, and which are associated with so many glorious memoirs.

3. That perfect equality of political rights among every class of citizens is the great fraternizing principle in a republican government, and its safest bulwark of free institutions, and that every effort, whether by motives of love or by voluntary combination, to limit that equality in the establishment of religious tests, is a violation of the freedom of conscience, and a deadly blow aimed at the dearest and most sacred of human principles.

4. That we have an unshaken confidence in the broad, free, and national principles of the Democratic party, so long tested and now so completely triumphant, and that we believe them competent, in their application to the exigencies of the times, to correct every evil that may threaten the tranquility of the country, and to preserve alike the liberties of the people, the perpetuity of the Union, and the integrity of the government.

5. That the democracy of Kentucky will stand firmly to the rights of the States, the Federal Constitution, and the Union; and that we will protect and defend them from all assaults, whether made by enemies without or traitors from within.

6. That the National Democrats in the free States who have stood firmly by the rights of the States, the Federal Constitution, and the Union, and battled against the Fusionists, Know-Nothingism, Abolitionism, and other isms, are entitled to our admiration, confidence, and regard; and we assure those who were defeated by this unholy combination that none but anti-Democrats in the South rejoiced over their defeat.

7. That the recent election of Free Soilers and Abolitionists to the Congress of the United States, Representatives and Senators, by the party known as Fusionists, in which Know-Nothingism is the chief and controlling element, whose mischievous doctrines are calculated to inflict a severe blow upon the South and endanger the union of the States, justly excites our alarm, and should be a warning to the South and the friends of the Constitution and the Union everywhere, and cause them to discountenance the extension of secret oath-bound political societies.

8. That it is the duty of every political party to avow openly, full and freely, the principles and measures upon which they rely for success; and that all secret political oath-bound politicians, by whatever name known, are anti-American, and are opposed to the spirit and genius of our institutions, and adverse to the principles of true democracy; that we unconditionally recognize the right of every man to worship God according to the honest convictions of his mind and the dictates of conscience, without incurring public censure or being proscribed from office therefor.

9. That in a free government the people have a right to know the principles of every candidate for their suffrages; and those who belong to secret oath-bound political societies, who deny their membership and withhold their principles from the public, are both morally and politically unworthy the influence and support of a truthful, brave, honest and free people.

10. That the Kentucky democracy approve and endorse the fidelity of President Pierce to the principles upon which he was elected, and the firmness with which his administration has maintained the Constitution and the rights of every section of the Union; and that, as Kentuckians, we have observed with gratification and pride the ability, industry and stern integrity with which our fellow-citizen, James Guthrie, has administered the Treasury Department.

11. That the administration of our present able and distinguished Governor meets our hearty approval, and that he deserves the thanks of the people of Kentucky, particularly for his efforts in behalf of common school education, his vetoes of the banks, and of the gerrymandering Congressional appointment, and the manner in which he has conducted the finances of the State; and the democracy of Kentucky, while presenting and supporting a candidate to succeed him, can point with pride and pleasure to his official acts, and challenge a comparison between them and the acts of any of his Whig predecessors, and thus offer to the people a guaranty of the safety and excellence of Democratic rule.

12. That the names of two of our distinguished fellow-citizens have been presented in connection with the next Presidential canvass in several of the county meetings, we deem it respectful to say that, in the opinion of this convention, it would be premature and inexpedient to take any action now on that subject.

RESOLVED, That Jephtha Duddy, James Shannon, Isaac Wingate, Samuel I. Major, Jr., and Grant Green, of Frankfort, C. C. Page, J. R. Desha, of Lexington, J. H. Harney and J. C. Noble, of Louisville, and L. B. Dickerson and Gen. Wm. Johnson, of Scott, be a Central Committee for the State at large, whose duty it shall be to appoint Congressional, District and Central Committees, all of which Committees shall have official power and existence until the meeting of another State Convention, and may fill vacancies in their own body and in the State ticket should any occur.

RESOLVED, That we recommend that each Congressional District Central Committee appoint an Elector for their Districts, County Central Committees and County District Committees in each district and county in the State.

RESOLVED, That we recommend to the democracy throughout the State at large to organize Democratic clubs in each neighborhood in the State, with a view to a thorough organization of the party.

13. A friend of ours says whenever he wants a hot bath, and hasn't the change to pay for it, he has only to tell his girl that he has about made up his mind to select another sweetheart, and he is in hot water directly.

14. Hint to Farmers.—To make hens lay perpetually, hit them on the head with a club. Other modes have been recommended, but this is the only one we have found effectual.

15. They have got to growing chickens so large in Massachusetts that farmers have to sell them by the quarter, like pork. These are chickens to grow over.

Prospects of American Farmers for 1855.

The Outrage of the Spanish Officials—The El Dorado Case.

There never has been a brighter prospect opened for any class of citizens than looms up before the citizens of the United States for the coming, and probably many successive seasons. Three of the leading commercial nations of Europe, and a fourth—a second rate power—embracing over 200,000,000 people are engaged in mortal combat, striving, by every possible means, to reduce the products and resources of each other, and render them unavailing for their own use or that of neighboring nations. Already they have shut up the interior of a continent, that has hitherto supplied no inconsiderable share of the European demand for wheat and other breadstuffs. The immeasurably extended and fertile plains of Austria and Southern Russia are hermetically sealed against the export of a single cargo of the staff of life, and they may thus remain till the close of the present European war. In addition to the comprehensive hostilities that now prevail abroad, Austria assumes the attitude of "the fretful porcupine."

8. Sir: I have to report to you that, on the night of the 6th inst., while on my passage from Aspinwall (N. G.) toward this place, with the United States mails and California passengers, I was fired at and brought to by the Spanish frigate Ferrolona, the circumstances of which are these: The night was beautifully clear, with a smooth sea and light breezes from the south and east. At twenty minutes past midnight I made Cape Antonio light, bearing north by west, (per compass) steaming north by west, and a few minutes afterward a ship was seen on our port bow, with her head to south and west, and courses hauled up. At about 11.15, when she was two points forward of the beam, and distant from half to three-quarters of a mile, without signal of any description, she fired a shot at us, which fell about twenty yards from the ship on port side, abreast of forerigging. I immediately ordered the helm to starboard, and ran down toward her, intending to pass under her stern; but when within three hundred yards of her, she fired a second shot, which passed but a short distance over the port wheelhouse from forward to aft. The engines having been previously slowed, I stopped them, and, ranging up under her stern, asked what she wished. He replied by asking what ship it was, and where I was from. I told him the United States mail-steamship El Dorado, and from Aspinwall, bound to Havana. He then told me to back and wait. After stopping some minutes, I again hailed and asked him what he wanted, and to know if he was going to keep me there all night. He answered by saying he would send a boat alongside, which he did. When the officer came on board, he requested to see the papers. I showed him the clearance from the United States Consulate at Aspinwall, and also the bill of health, after reading which he told me I could proceed so soon as the boat had a short distance from the ship; the detention of stopping being about forty-five minutes, besides running out of my course.

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THE CYNTHIANA NEWS.

THE NEWS.

"I give my hand to all my race,
My native Freedom's son,
I lay my soul, and bend my knee
Alone, alone to God."

THURSDAY, - - - MARCH 29.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

Know-Nothingism—what is it? This is a question of deep and increasing interest. This mysterious and formidable political power, as the recent elections all over the Union demonstrate, is making rapid strides towards the absolute control of the politics of the country. Old political organizations are swept away before it like the grass of the prairies before the fires that sweep over them with desolating fury. And yet so silent and unapparent is its progress that the first intimation we receive of the mighty revolutions it accomplishes are the astounding and overwhelming victories it achieves at the polls. That it will soon become, if it has not already become, the dominant political power of the country, is beginning to be believed even by its most blinded and bigoted opponents.

Whether, therefore, its principles are good and patriotic, or otherwise, is a question profoundly interesting to all who are more concerned about their country's good than the rise or fall of political parties. As one of the sentinels on the watch-towers of liberty, whose duty it is to keep the people advised of all that concerns their interests, we have endeavored to penetrate this political mystery of the day far enough to make some discovery of its principles; and as some intimations of these have been disclosed, despite the secrecy that enshrouds Know-Nothingism, we will give our readers some of the results of our investigation.

The Manchester (N. H.) Democrat, in speaking of the influences brought to bear upon the pending election in that State, says this:

"It is generally conceded that one of the leading principles of Know-Nothingism is, that Americans should rule America. We can see nothing objectionable in this. Americans are certainly better fitted than any other people to rule their own country. Reared under its institutions, they must necessarily understand them better than those who have not enjoyed the advantages of such an education, but who have been brought up under systems of government entirely different and foreign. Born upon the soil of America, and nurtured beneath its skies, they must certainly feel an attachment for it which can never be felt by those who cannot say, 'This is my own, my native land.' Both by education and feeling, therefore, Americans are the fittest rulers of America."

It is also conceded that another principle of the political creed is, uncompromising opposition to the political influence of the Papal hierarchy, so long openly and avowedly exerted in our political affairs, for the admitted purpose of building up the power and influence of the Church of Rome in this country.

In this, also, we see nothing to condemn.

It is thoroughly American. The framers of our Constitution pronounced a perpetual divorce between Church and State; between Religion and Politics.

Any attempt, therefore, of any Church to control the political affairs of the country is an assault upon the Constitution; upon one of the fundamental principles of our government. It should be met and sternly resisted by every American patriot. Our reverence for the Constitution and the rights of man will ever prompt us sacredly to respect the religion of the Catholic. We recognize his inalienable right, as we do that of every other human being, to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience. If his creed or his ritual differ from ours, it is an affair purely between him and his Maker, into which it would be daring presumption on our part to intrude. We would not insult the venerable faith which he has inherited from his fathers, nor attempt to rob him of a single consolation which his religion affords him under the pressure of earthly sorrow, or in the trying hour of death; but when his Church enters the political arena, and grasps at political power, and bargains for office and place in our government, to such attempts we will oppose our most strenuous resistance.

Another principle of Know-Nothingism is said to be supreme devotion to the Union—the merging of all considerations, and especially those connected with the institution of slavery, that conflict with its preservation—the amicable settlement of all difficulties that threaten dissolution. This is sound doctrine—the doctrine of Washington's farewell address—the only doctrine that can save the Union from dissolution. If this be Know-Nothingism, we hope that every State in the Union will become thoroughly indoctrinated by it, and that the entire American people will be rallied on its platform. It has long been painfully apparent that large bodies of demagogues and agitators, both North and South, have been too willing to imperil

the Union for the sake of their sectional schemes, and to gratify sectional animosities. The old parties have added strength to these parties by pandering to them. A party that excludes them all from its fellowship; that repudiates the ultraism and disunionism of both Northern and Southern fanatics; and rallies its members under the broad banner of the Union, cannot be otherwise than beneficial in its tendencies if true to its professions.

We will keep our readers posted up as to any further discoveries we may make in the mysteries of the K. N.'s.—Their little secrets, such as ceremonies, signs, grips, etc., if they have any, we will leave to be hunted up by the Paul Prys who are fond of such investigations. It is their principles we are after. If these be right, we shan't trouble ourselves about the balance.

Political Corruption.

The following statement is from a source that forbids our disbelief of its truth. It is direct from Pierce's home. It is corroborated by the President's well known propensity to interfere in elections.

He first signalized his administration by a violent proscription of patriotic Democrats, who were driven from office to make way for Abolitionists, the object of this detestable proscription being to influence the local politics of New York. It is a humiliating spectacle to see the President of this Republic stooping to the base and dirty work of political liberty. And whose money is it that is spent? What an amount of Swartoutism and Galphantism there must be under such an administration.

The Manchester (N. H.) Democrat, in speaking of the influences brought to bear upon the pending election in that State, says this:

"It is known in this city that \$4,000 was forwarded here by the President at the commencement of the campaign.—To what purpose it has been applied we have no knowledge. Last week \$7,500 was forwarded to Mr. Daley, the Catholic priest at Concord, who is well known upon the railroads above Concord as a political missionary among the Irish Catholics located on the line of Northern and Montreal roads. That this sum was forwarded to him through Thompson & Co's Express, to care of John Grass, are known facts. Of course, we have no means of knowing the use to which it is to be applied, and we merely state what has come to our knowledge. In this city the free use of money among the Nebrascals is already apparent.—

The attempt, noticed in the American, of a certain prominent Hunker (formerly keeper of a grocery at the lower end of Elm street) to purchase a vote for \$25, is not a solitary instance of the corruption which prevails during the present campaign."

The Cincinnati Commercial, which sets up to be the very impersonation of newspaper virtue, and, like the Pharisee, is continually thanking God that it is holier than all other sheets, is at present in one of its fiercest moods of political piety. The present object of its pious fervor is Pap Taylor, of the Times, the K. N. candidate for Mayor of Cincinnati. One would conclude from the tone of the Commercial's articles that Pap was the vilest scoundrel on top of ground. We have been trembling with anxiety to see the specifications against the old man, supposing they would embrace every circumstance in the calendar.—But lo! it turns out that the only offence with which the Commercial can charge him is that he has dared to write against the Pope and the FURNERS! Audacious crime! never to be expiated. This, the Commercial insists, unfits him to fill the office of Mayor of Cincinnati; because, as it insinuates, he would have to preside over so many of the dear farriners—the Commercial's pets. It will never do at all to elect such a man Mayor. He would not select a gang of foreign Catholics for his police officers; nor set them on a peaceable procession in the streets to shoot down citizens in cold blood, as a compliment to the august butcher Bedini—not he! Away, then, with Pap Taylor—he won't suit no way nor no how—down with the old rascal—he is fornent the farriners! So yelps the Commercial.

It is rumored that Samuel F. Swope, Esq., of Pendleton, has been selected as the American candidate for Congress in the Covington district. Mr. S. is a Democrat, and has always been one of the best and ablest of his party in that portion of the State. Who the opposing candidate will be is not yet settled. Col. Carpenter, Col. Harris, Capt. Leathers, and sundry others, being already either candidates or aspirants—Frankfort Commonwealth.

Good! we are glad to hear it. S. F. Swope, Esq., is deserving, and his talents merit a position in our national council. Old Pendleton will give him about six or seven hundred majority.

Jerry, a valuable slave, belonging to James Robinson, of this county, drowned himself last week in Licking river, near Bowman's mills.

We have just received a sample of unusually fine Hemp Seed, from France, left with us for the inspection of the agricultural public by W. T. Sallee. The seed is left on deposit and sale with Jno. W. Peck, at \$5.00 per bushel, and it will be to the interest of all wishing to buy to see this article before purchasing elsewhere.

We call attention to the advertisement of John Shillito & Co. It is one of the oldest and best houses in Cincinnati.

We received the following interesting note a few days since:

JACKSONVILLE, KY., Mar. 22.
Mr. EDITOR: Sir—You will please to stop the nose and oblige yours

P. S. to much K NowNoting.Ism, be Good

The above needs no comment.

The Washington Union confirms the statement that the Spanish government has agreed to award the indemnity demanded by our government in the Black Warrior case.

A REVIVAL.—Our Methodist Brethren are holding a protracted meeting at their church in this place. The Rev. Mr. James, Rev. Mr. Shelman, of Covington, and Rev. J. R. Barbee, are laboring day and night; and their efforts are crowned with success, as several have joined the church. We love to see the good work progressing, and all professors take an interest. It pleases us when they get their harness on, and work as if they were interested. Under such circumstances they can make the worldling feel and believe that it is good to be among them. Keep this meeting up until all those who love the Lord shall be thoroughly revived, and our word for it, there will be such a shaking among the sin-stricken dry bones of this valley as has never been known before. Mr. Shelman is a powerful and persuasive preacher.

J. F. Robinson, Farrier, is proving himself very successful in his profession. The other day he extricated from the foot of a horse, belonging to Martin Smith, a snag, or splinter, about two or three inches long, which had made the horse lame for a year or two. The foot of the horse is healing fast. The snag can be seen by calling at Mr. Rankin's stable.

The Cincinnati Home Journal. We have received the 1st and 2d nos. of a paper just started at Cincinnati by our old friend, ALF. BURNET, Esq., bearing the above cognomen, and devoted to Temperance, Music, and General Literature. The specimens before us (typography unexceptionable) bears the impress of the sparkling humor and sound sense characteristic of its clever editor. ALF. has already won reputation by his contributions to other papers, and in the broad field which he has now entered upon will rapidly achieve the position and fame to which his genius entitles him, among the gifted of the land. Success to the 'Home Journal', say we.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN.—The Legislature of Wisconsin has elected to the U. S. Senate, Durkee, a free-soil Democrat, and the same Legislature has passed a resolution condemning the Know Nothings! The Illinois Legislature has elected to the U. S. Senate, Trumbull, a free-soil Democrat! There were three Pierce Democrats who voted for Seward; there were nine who did not vote, but were ready to vote for him if it became necessary to his election. Fifty or sixty Democratic custom-house officers from New York city did all they could to defeat the Know Nothings, and secure his (Seward's) election! What do all these things mean? Has the Northern Democracy joined the Abolitionists to put down the Know Nothings? Verily, it seemeth so!

It will be seen, by an advertisement in to-day's paper, that John W. Peck, grocer, of this place, is the Salt Agent, and of him salt can be purchased at the same price it can be bought for at the river, adding expenses of freight from the river to this place. This is the only agency off the river, except the one at Lexington.

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Treaty with Holland. A treaty between the United States and the King of the Netherlands, concluded at the Hague on the 22d of January, 1855, was ratified by the U. S. Senate a short time previous to its late adjournment. The treaty defines, at some length, the powers and duties of Consuls-General, Consuls, and Vice-Consuls of the United States, who are to be admitted into all the ports in the transmarine possessions or colonies of the Netherlands which are open to the vessels of all nations. They are to be entitled to the protection of the Government, and to the assistance of the local authorities in the free exercise of their functions. They are not to be invested with any diplomatic character; but the achieves and documents relating to the affairs of the Consulate are to be protected against all search, and even the King shall have no power to visit or seize them, or to examine their contents. Passports, delivered by Consuls or Consular agents, do not dispense with the necessity of the bearer providing himself with all the papers required by the local laws, in order to travel or to establish himself in the colonies; and the right of the Governor of a colony to prohibit the residence, or to order the departure from a colony, of any person to whom a passport may have been delivered, remains undisturbed.

The treaty is to remain in force five years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications.

Steamer Bulletin Burned.

We learn from a telegraphic dispatch, says the Mayville Eagle, from Mr. Wm. G. Porter, one of the clerks of the steamer Bulletin, to his sister in this city, that this splendid steamer was destroyed by fire on Saturday evening last, about sixty miles above Vicksburg. Boat and baggage are total loss.

Seven passengers and sixteen negroes of the crew were lost. By great exertions all the ladies and children, the officers and white crew, were saved and unharmed.

The loss is very heavy. The bulk of the cargo was cotton, of which there were 3,500 bales.

The captain, and we believe, the principal owner of the Bulletin, was Charles Church, of Aberdeen, and one of the most popular and careful officers on the river. His loss must be very heavy.

A GOOD KNOW-NOTHING JOKE.—Not long ago, in one of the counties of Pennsylvania, the Postmaster General discovered the fact that one of the county postmasters was not only a member, but Secretary of a Know-Nothing council.—No time was lost in removal from office, and the appointment of another—one who is not contaminated. Well, the appointment was tendered to a man, who, after some hesitation, accepted the same. Campbell is satisfied, and so are the "Know-Nothings," for the new postmaster is President of the very same council of which his predecessor is Secretary, but Campbell doesn't know it.

K. N.'S IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Post, the organ of the Know Nothings, says:—"We learn from a source in which we place the highest confidence, that there are, already, in Eastern Virginia, 52,000 members of the Know Nothing Order. How many there are in the West we do not know. We learn from Kanawha that there are two thousand in that county alone. We learn that there are nine hundred in Wythe, and that the weekly increase is tremendous. In the strongest Democratic counties in the West, the Know Nothings are the strongest. But they are strong everywhere.—All over Western Virginia the flame is carrying everything before it, as inevitably as a fire on a prairie."

MARRIED.

On the 22d inst., at Colemansville, by Elder Sam'l Rogers, Mr. JAMES BOONE to Miss EMILY WALDEN, all of this county.

We wish, in return for delicacies received, that the happy couple may have long life, good corn crops, lots of happiness, a thousand boy-babies, who may all hail to the illustrious name of DANIEL.

FOR WIF S. ROGERS.

Have 20 Barrels of 3 year old and 40 Barrels 2 year old whisky. Also, a lot 18 months old, and distilled by John Varon of Bourbon co.

I will sell this whisky on nine months time. Call and examine it at my residence near John Varon.

March 15, 1855. N. C. DILLE.

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